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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/811,432	RENSBURG ET AL.	
Examiner	Art Unit		
Matthew C. Sams	2617		

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 03 December 2007.

2a) This action is **FINAL**. 2b) This action is non-final.

3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 1-10, 14-25, 29-36, 40 and 41 is/are pending in the application.
4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6) Claim(s) 1-10, 14-25, 29-36, 40 and 41 is/are rejected.

7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
a) All b) Some * c) None of:
1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____

4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____
5) Notice of Informal Patent Application
6) Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114

1. A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on 12/3/2007 has been entered.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

2. The following is a quotation of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall contain a written description of the invention, and of the manner and process of making and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the same and shall set forth the best mode contemplated by the inventor of carrying out his invention.

3. Claims 1-10, 14-25, 29-36, 40 and 41 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with the written description requirement. The claim(s) contains subject matter which was not described in the specification in such a way as to reasonably convey to one skilled in the relevant art that the inventor(s), at the time the application was filed, had possession of the claimed invention.

Claims 1, 16 and 31 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, because the claims each recite "a transceiver operable to receive from a select one of the multiple mobile stations a differential pilot strength" and "a differential power control", however the specification and Fig. 4 [410 & 420] only enables one of ordinary skill in the

art to reason that the base station calculates the differential pilot strength and differential power control, but does not receive those values from the mobile station.

Claims 2-10, 14, 15, 17-25, 29, 30, 32-36, 40 and 41 are rejected because of the inherited deficiencies based on the dependence of the independent claims 1, 16 and 31.

4. The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

5. Claims 1, 16 and 31 each recites the limitation "said pilot strength signal" in claims 1, 16 & 31. There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim. It is unclear whether "said pilot strength signal" refers to the first "pilot strength signal" or second "pilot strength signal".

Claims 2-10, 14, 15, 17-25, 29, 30, 32-36, 40 and 41 are rejected because of the inherited deficiencies based on the dependence of the independent claims 1, 16 and 31.

6. Claims 1, 16 and 31 each recites the limitation "said power control signal" in claims 1, 16 & 31. There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim. It is unclear whether "said power control signal" refers to the first "power control signal" or second "power control signal".

Claims 2-10, 14, 15, 17-25, 29, 30, 32-36, 40 and 41 are rejected because of the inherited deficiencies based on the dependence of the independent claims 1, 16 and 31.

7. The following rejections are the Examiner's best interpretation of the claims in view of the 112 issues listed above.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

8. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

9. Claims 1-3, 5-7, 14-18, 20-22, 29-32, 34, 35, 40 and 41 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Scherzer et al. (US 2002/0146983 hereinafter, Scherzer).

Regarding claim 1, Scherzer teaches a base station (Fig. 1 [110]) capable of serving multiple mobile stations (Fig. 1 [121, 122 & 123]) in a wireless network, the base station comprising:

a transceiver (Page 1 [0007] and Fig. 1 [110]) operable to receive from a select one of the multiple mobile stations (Fig. 1 [121-123]) a value of a first pilot strength signal and a value of a second pilot strength signal over a beam update time (Page 15 [0138] "mobile unit providing a pilot measurement message, for power level control" and operating "with this feedback information in determining beam characteristics" and Page 9 [0077] i.e. using the pilot channel for phase mismatches with the traffic channel) and then calculating a differential pilot strength corresponding to the difference between a value of said first pilot strength signal and a value of said second pilot strength signal (Page 9 [0078] "measuring a current beam configuration link, selecting another beam configuration, measuring the selected beam configuration link, and comparing the current and selected beam configuration results" i.e. differential calculations) and a

differential power control (Page 9 [0077] i.e. "a decrease in traffic channel signal level to interference is experienced" requires a previous value for comparison, hence a differential) comprising a cumulative value of a power control signal over said beam update time (Page 9 [0078] i.e. "measure several iterations of implementation of a particular beam configuration") and corresponding to a difference between a value of said power control signal at a first time in said beam update time and a value of said power control signal at a second time in said beam update time; (Page 9 [0078] "comparing the current and selected beam configuration results") and

beam forming circuitry (Page 8 [0072]) operable to form a downlink traffic beam spatially directed to serve said select one of said multiple mobile stations (Fig. 1 [111-strength signal and said power control signal. (Page 9 [0077] "the channel characteristic information may indicate that a phase mismatch exists between the pilot channel and the traffic channel or that a decrease in traffic channel signal level to interference is experienced associated with the narrowing of the antenna beam" and "processing proceeds to step 312 where the beam configuration index may be backed off one or more steps in the beam hierarchy to select a previous or less aggressive beam configuration", Page 7 [0058 & 0060-0061] & Pages 8-9 [0072-0076] for reference about the process of narrowing/optimizing antenna beams)

Regarding claim 2, Scherzer teaches an adaptive antenna array connected to said beam forming circuitry (Page 8 [0072]) to facilitate forming of said downlink beam by said beam forming circuitry. (Page 1 [0009])

Regarding claim 3, Scherzer teaches said beam forming circuitry comprises traffic beam forming circuitry operable to form said downlink traffic beam and pilot beam forming circuitry operable to form a pilot beam serving said multiple mobile stations. (Page 9 [0077])

Regarding claim 5, Scherzer teaches the pilot beam carries a pilot signal for use by multiple mobile stations and the pilot strength signal is generated by one of the mobile stations in response to the pilot signal received by one of the mobile stations. (Page 1 [0009] and Page 15 [0138] and Page 16 [0139-0140])

Regarding claim 6, Scherzer teaches the traffic beam carries traffic signals associated with one of the multiple mobile stations (Page 9 [0074] "reading of channel characteristic information associated with use of this alternative beam configuration with the selected mobile unit") and the power control signal is generated by one of the multiple mobile stations in response to the traffic signal received by one of the multiple mobile stations. (Page 2 [0013], Pages 4-5 [0043] "received signal strength", Page 7 [0061] & Page 15 [0139])

Regarding claim 7, Scherzer teaches the power control signal requests the base station to increase or decrease the power of the traffic signal. (Page 7 [0061] & Pages 15-16 [0139])

Regarding claim 14, Scherzer teaches the beam forming circuitry (Page 8 [0072]) is further operable to decrease the beam width of said traffic beam according to the differential power control signal. (Page 9 [0078] i.e. "measure several iterations of implementation of a particular beam configuration", "comparing the current and selected

beam configuration results" and [0076] "the less aggressive beam configuration (here a power level associated with the less aggressive beam determined from multiplying the beam configuration and the corresponding set point information) is subtracted from channel characteristic information associated with the more aggressive beam configuration (here a power level associated with the more aggressive beam determined from multiplying the beam configuration and the corresponding set point information) to determine if the more aggressive beam configuration provides some threshold level of improvement")

Regarding claim 15, Scherzer teaches the beam forming circuitry (Page 8 [0072]) is further operable to increase or decrease the beam width of said traffic beam according to the values of the differential power control and the differential pilot strength signal. (Page 9 [0076-0078], specifically [0077] "the channel characteristic information may indicate that a phase mismatch exists between the pilot channel and the traffic channel" which was caused by "the narrowing of the antenna beam")

Regarding claim 16, the limitations of claim 16 are rejected as being the same reason set forth above in claim 1.

Regarding claim 17, the limitations of claim 17 are rejected as being the same reason set forth above in claim 2.

Regarding claim 18, the limitations of claim 18 are rejected as being the same reason set forth above in claim 3.

Regarding claim 20, the limitations of claim 20 are rejected as being the same reason set forth above in claim 5.

Regarding claim 21, the limitations of claim 21 are rejected as being the same reason set forth above in claim 6.

Regarding claim 22, the limitations of claim 22 are rejected as being the same reason set forth above in claim 7.

Regarding claim 29, the limitations of claim 29 are rejected as being the same reason set forth above in claim 14.

Regarding claim 30, the limitations of claim 30 are rejected as being the same reason set forth above in claim 15.

Regarding claim 31, the limitations of claim 16 are rejected as being the same reason set forth above in claim 1.

Regarding claim 32, the limitations of claim 17 are rejected as being the same reason set forth above in claim 2.

Regarding claim 34, the limitations of claim 34 are rejected as being the same reason set forth above in claim 5.

Regarding claim 35, the limitations of claim 35 are rejected as being the same reason set forth above in claim 6.

Regarding claim 40, the limitations of claim 40 are rejected as being the same reason set forth above in claim 14.

Regarding claim 41, the limitations of claim 41 are rejected as being the same reason set forth above in claim 15.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

10. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

11. Claims 4 and 19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Scherzer in view of Scherzer et al. (US-6,895,258).

Regarding claim 4, Scherzer teaches the limitations of claims 3, 18 and 31 above, but differs from the claimed invention by not explicitly reciting the pilot beam width is wider than the traffic beam.

In an analogous art, Scherzer et al. teaches a space division multiple access system and method for use in cellular telecommunications (Col. 3 lines 29-56) that incorporating beam forming (Col. 6 lines 13-17), beam width adjustment (Col. 4 lines 8-9), power control feedback (Col. 7 lines 60-65, Col. 8 lines 37-40 and Col. 10 lines 31-33) and the use of a pilot reference signal for phase matching (Col. 4 lines 5-14) between the traffic channel and the reference signal (Col. 10 lines 24-67), wherein the pilot signal is wider than the beam width of the traffic beam. (Fig. 3 [301 & 311-313] and Col. 9 lines 36-46) At the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to implement the wireless network of Scherzer after modifying it to incorporate the pilot signal width of Scherzer et al. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to do this since the traffic beam carries more

information and can be the source of more interference; so focusing the beam's direction can limit interference sources.

Regarding claim 19, the limitations of claim 19 are rejected as being the same reasons set forth above in claim 4.

Regarding claim 33, the limitations of claim 33 are rejected as being the same reason set for the above in claims 3 & 4.

12. Claims 8 & 23 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Scherzer in view of Love (US-6,148,208).

Regarding claim 8, Scherzer teaches the limitations of claim 1 above, but differs from the claimed invention by not explicitly reciting the power control signal comprises a digital gain unit.

In an analogous art, Love teaches power control in a communication system that includes a power control signal that comprises digital gain units. (Col. 7 lines 24-44) At the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to implement the communication system of Scherzer after modifying it to incorporate the power control signal of Love. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to do this since the power control signals allows maintaining an acceptable quality of service while using a minimum amount of transmission power. (Love Col. 1 lines 41-62)

Regarding claim 23, the limitations of claim 23 are rejected as being the same reason set forth above in claim 8.

13. Claims 9, 10, 24, 25 & 36 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Scherzer in view of Judson (US-7,054,662).

Regarding claim 9, Scherzer teaches the limitations of claim 1 above, but differs from the claimed invention by not explicitly reciting receiving beam updates less frequently than the power control and pilot signal updates.

In an analogous art, Judson teaches a system for forward link beam forming in a CDMA cellular communication system (Col. 3 lines 33-61 and Col. 4 lines 40-67) that includes receiving beam updates (Col. 6 line 15 through Col. 7 line 18, Col. 8 lines 11-25 and Fig. 3) less frequently than the power control updates. (Col. 5 lines 54-57) At the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to implement the wireless network of Scherzer after modifying it to include beam update timing of Judson. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to do this since optimizing beam formation and orientation can minimize interferences and increases the system's capacity. (Judson Col. 7 lines 28-33)

Regarding claim 10, Scherzer in view of Judson teaches power control signals are received every 1.25 msec (Judson Col. 5 lines 54-57) and the beam update time is 100 msec. (Judson Col. 8 lines 11-25)

Regarding claim 24, the limitations of claim 24 are rejected as being the same reason set forth above in claim 9.

Regarding claim 25, the limitations of claim 25 are rejected as being the same reason set forth above in claim 10.

Regarding claim 36, the limitations of claim 36 are rejected as being the same reason set forth above in claim 9.

Response to Arguments

14. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1, 16 and 31 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Conclusion

15. The prior art made of record and was relied upon as a secondary reference only is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure regarding independent claims 1, 16 and 31.

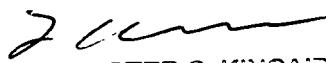
- US-6,895,258 to Scherzer et al. extensively teaches embodiments regarding power control feedback information being out of phase with pilot signals.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Matthew C. Sams whose telephone number is (571)272-8099. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 7:30-5.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Lester Kincaid can be reached on (571)272-7922. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

MCS
2/15/2008



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